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Peace and War Measures Before Congress.

(Legislation is introduced into either House of Congress, and bills or resolutions are numbered consecutively as filed. They are immediately referred to the appropriate committees, whose reports bring them to the originating House for passage. The following abbreviations are employed: S., Senate Bill; H. R., House of Representatives Bill; J. Res., Joint Resolution; Con. Res., Concurrent Resolution; Res., Resolution; Rept., Report.)

ARMOR PLATE.

To the 23 measures reported previously on a proposed armor-plate factory the following have been added:

By Mr. Bradley, of Beechmont, Ky. (S. 3762); by Mr. Farr, of Scranton, Pa. (H. R. 14584); by Mr. Mahan, of New London, Conn. (H. R. 10725); by Mr. Neely, of Fairmont, W. Va. (H. R. 10524); by Mr. Sutherland, of Elkins, W. Va. (H. R. 10087). As illustrations we quote:

By Mr. Barton, of Nebraska (H. Res. 204): *Resolved*. That the Commissioner of Corporations be directed, and he is hereby authorized, to make a full and complete report of the cost of an armor-plate factory and the cost of armor plate and gun forgings in factories owned by concerns dependent upon Government patronage, and that he report his findings to this body within four months after the adoption of this resolution.

By Mr. Britten, of Illinois (H. R. 7841). (Appropriates \$7,000,000 for the acquiring of a suitable site, the erection of suitable buildings, and the purchase of necessary machinery and materials for the establishment and maintenance of a plant for the manufacture of armor plate for the use of the Navy of the United States.)

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

By Mr. Bailey, of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 9322) to provide a supertax on incomes to meet the cost of naval construction, and for other purposes. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Bailey, of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 14936) to authorize, empower, and direct the President of the United States to employ officers and men of the Army and Navy in railway and other Government construction work, and for other purposes. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Hay, of Virginia: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 181) authorizing the loan of tents and camp equipment to military colleges and schools. To the Committee on Military Affairs. Also by Mr. Martin, of Virginia (S. J. Res. 92).

By Mr. Weeks, of Massachusetts: A resolution (S. Res. 317) making certain inquiries in regard to the use of ships of the Navy for postal and commercial purposes. To the Committee on Naval Affairs; passed Senate; report from Navy Department on, *Congressional Record*, April 14, 1914, 7194-96; resulting in--

By Mr. Weeks, of Massachusetts: A bill (S. 5259) to establish one or more United States Navy mail lines between the United States and South America. Read twice. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PANAMA CANAL.

The administration bill (H. R. 14385) has been reported to the Senate, and action by that body is imminent. American legislators have a freer hand in introducing measures than those of any other country, as is illustrated by this list: [*Support strongly* bill introduced on April 30 by Inter-oceanic Canals Committee (H. R. 14385) and under discussion in Senate.]

By Mr. Adamson, of Virginia (H. J. Res. 184); by Mr. Britten, of Illinois (H. R. 4479); by Mr. Chamberlain, of Oregon (S. 4694); by Mr. Fall, of New Mexico (S. 5090); by Mr. Fordney, of Michigan (H. R. 14693); by Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania (H. R. 3377); by Mr. Newlands, of Nevada (S. 923); by Mr. Newlands, of Nevada (S. J. Res. 16); by Mr. Owen, of Oklahoma (S. 4893); by Mr. Peters, of Massachusetts (H. R. 14661); by Mr. Steenerson, of Minnesota (H. R. 5847), *et al.*

PENSIONS.

The immense amount of American legislative effort devoted to pensions is generally overlooked. Each year about 15,000 measures are introduced into Congress—30,000 for each Congress—and of this number about half relate to

pensions. The bills are of two kinds—general bills pensioning those who fall within a certain class and individual bills pensioning persons by name. The latter type are usually combined in committee into general bills that are voted on as a whole and constitute one of the log-rolling facilities of the Congressman. To show the extent of current pensions legislation, some of the titles of bills passed by or pending in the present Congress are given:

S. 832, 833, 834, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors. Respectively laws, Private 4, 5, 6; also S. 4552 and S. 4845.

S. 4399, granting pensions to soldiers confined in so-called Confederate prisons.

S. 4400, to increase the pensions of the blind who served in the War with Mexico and the Civil War.

H. R. 9116 and H. R. 10250, to provide pensions for the officers and soldiers of the Indian wars of the United States which occurred prior to the year 1880.

H. R. 14785, pensioning the survivors of certain Indian wars from the year 1865 to January, 1891, inclusive.

Book Reviews.

WAR AND WOMEN. From Experiences in the Balkans and Elsewhere. By Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, Founder of the Women's Convoy Corps. London: G. Bell & Sons, L'td. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913. 239 pp. Illustrated. Price, \$1.50.

In vigorous, earnest language the author of this volume records the work done by the Women's Convoy Corps during the Balkan war, and argues from her experience there that a body of well-trained women should be regularly employed as an integral section of the territorial army. In the preface, Viscount Esher states that it is not possible for him to resist Mrs. Stobart's plea that the place assigned to women in the scheme of national defense be reconsidered, and agrees with her that the British Red Cross Society has not been adequate to the purpose for which it was formed. Much that is in the volume lies outside our province, but the descriptions of the actual scenes of suffering on the battle-fields and the writer's denunciation of the war system, which causes such atrocities as those she witnessed, we can recommend as well worth careful reading.

The position of Mrs. Stobart is a psychologically interesting one. In the proem she states that she condemns war, and will therefore offend the militarists; that she is accused of inconsistency because she thus condemns war and at the same time pleads for women's participation in it. But as long as the governments of Europe are inconsistent, spending millions on provision for mutual destruction, and other millions on the paraphernalia for the restoration of life to those they have attempted to destroy; as long as the men of Europe lack the courage to abolish the Red Cross work while they believe it virtuous to slay their enemies; as long as men feel it honorable to take life, so long must women's honor be concerned in trying to save life. "For this reason, Women and War—Beauty and the Beast—must make their grim alliance." "Whole libraries of learned treatises on the peace movement, which might have interested my intellect," says Mrs. Stobart, "would never have moved the 'real me' as this was moved by feeling the tragedies that I saw enacted everywhere in that Balkan charnel-house. . . . Until I went to